Case Reports and Case Series in Heart Disease

Heart Disease Case Reports accepts articles on Heart Disease, heart failure, sudden cardiac death, heart stroke in the form of case reports, case series, case reports in videos, brief correspondence, commentary, editorials, and more. The goal of the open-access, peer-reviewed Case Reports and Case Series in Cardiology Journal is to publish high-impact, society-relevant publications. Any ailment that affects the cardiovascular system is referred to as heart disease. Heart illness comes in a variety of forms, each with a unique impact on the heart and blood arteries. A closer look at a few distinct forms of heart disease can be found in the sections that follow.

Journal Scope & Keywords: Case Reports in heart journal, Arrhythmia case reports, Case Reports in cardiology journal, Coronary artery Case Reports Journal, Congenital heart defects Case Reports Journal, Case Reports in Heart failure, Aortic stenosis Case Reports, Mitral valve Case Reports, Congestive Heart Failure Case Reports, Myocardial infarction Case Reports, case report in sudden cardiac death.

Manuscript Submission

Authors are requested to submit their manuscript by using Online Manuscript Submission Portal: https://www.casereportsincardiology.org/submit.html (or) also invited to submit through the Journal E-mail Id: editor@casereportsincardiology.org.

Coronary artery disease:

The most prevalent kind of heart disease is coronary artery disease, sometimes referred to as coronary heart disease. It appears when plaque builds up in the arteries supplying the heart with blood. They narrow and stiffen as a result of this. Cholesterol and other materials are present in plaque. As a result, the heart gets less oxygen and nutrients, and the blood supply decreases. Arrhythmias and cardiac failure are possible as the heart muscle weakens over time. Atherosclerosis is the term for the accumulation of plaque in the arteries. Blockages in the arteries can cause plaque to burst, stopping blood flow and potentially precipitating a heart attack.

Congenital heart defects:

A congenital heart defect is a condition that affects the heart from birth. Congenital cardiac abnormalities come in a variety of forms, including Reliable Source: Atypical heart valves: Blood leakage or improper valve opening are possible. Septal defects: The heart has a hole in the wall that separates the upper and lower chambers. Atresia: The absence of a cardiac valve. Significant anatomical defects, such as the lack of a ventricle or anomalous connections between the main arteries leaving the heart, can be associated with congenital heart disease. Many congenital cardiac abnormalities only show signs during a routine medical examination and do not cause any evident symptoms at all. Children are frequently affected by cardiac murmurs, according to the American cardiac Association (AHA)Trusted Source.

Case Reports in Heart failure:

Heart failure is a condition in which a person's heart continues to beat, but not as well as it should. One kind of heart failure that can result from issues with the pumping or relaxing function is congestive heart failure. Untreated

coronary artery disease, hypertension, arrhythmias, and other disorders can lead to heart failure. The heart's capacity to contract or relax correctly may be impacted by several disorders. Although receiving treatment for heart-related disorders as soon as possible might help avoid problems, heart failure can be fatal.

Symptoms of Heart Problem:

The symptoms of heart disease depend on the specific type a person has. Also, some heart conditions cause no symptoms at all. That said, the following symptoms may indicate a heart problem: angina, or chest pain, difficulty breathing, fatigue and light-headedness, swelling due to fluid retention, or edema, in children, the symptoms of a congenital heart defect may include cyanosis, or a blue tinge to the skin, and an inability to exercise.

Some signs and symptoms that could indicate heart attack include chest pain, breathlessness, heart palpitations, nausea, stomach pain, sweating, arm, jaw, back, or leg pain, a choking sensation, swollen ankles, fatigue, an irregular heartbeat.

Treatments for Heart Problem:

Depending on the type of heart disease a person has, there are a variety of treatment choices available, but some frequent tactics include changing one's lifestyle, taking medicine, and having surgery. A closer look at a few of these alternatives can be found in the sections that follow.

Medications:

Various medications Trusted Source can help treat heart conditions. The main options include:

Anticoagulants: Also known as blood thinners, these medications can prevent clots. They include warfarin (Coumadin) and the direct oral anticoagulants dabigatran, rivaroxaban, and apixaban.

Antiplatelet therapies: These include aspirin, and they can also prevent clots.

Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors: These can help treat heart failure and high blood pressure by causing the blood vessels to expand. Lisinopril is one example.

Angiotensin II receptor blockers: These can also control blood pressure. Losartan is one example.

Angiotensin receptor neprilysin inhibitors: These can help unload the heart and interrupt the chemical pathways that weaken it.

Beta-blockers: Metoprolol and other medications in this class can reduce the heart rate and lower blood pressure. They can also treat arrhythmias and angina.

Calcium channel blockers: These can lower blood pressure and prevent arrhythmias by reducing the pumping strength of the heart and relaxing the blood vessels. One example is diltiazem (Cardizem).

Cholesterol-lowering medications: Statins, such as atorvastatin (Lipitor), and other types of drugs can help reduce levels of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol in the body.

Digitalis: Preparations such as digoxin (Lanoxin) can increase the strength of the heart's pumping action. They can also help treat heart failure and arrhythmias.

Diuretics: These medications can reduce the heart's workload, lower blood pressure, and remove excess water from the body. Furosemide (Lasix) is one example.

Vasodilators: These are medications to lower blood pressure. They do this by relaxing the blood vessels. Nitro-glycerine (Nitrostat) is one example. These medications can also help ease chest pain. Learn more about vasodilation here.

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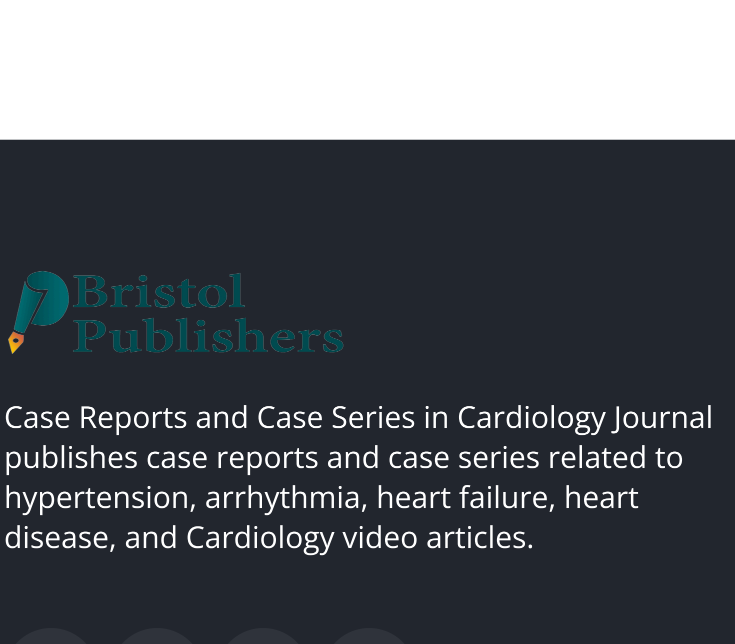

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